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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 60

NUMBER 8

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

FEBRUARY 20, 1950

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

A large cashew nut corporation has been formed in Cochin to handle the systematic collection, grading, sorting, packaging and marketing of cashews produced in South India, according to the Bombay Bharat of January 20, 1950. The corporation capital was said to be about Rs. 22,000,000 (US \$4,500,000), of which about Rs. 10,000,000 (US \$2,000,000) is being subscribed by a United States firm.

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A Canadian fishing firm, according to a recent report, has negotiated with a British Ministry of Food representative for the sale of 5 to 6 million dollars of British Columbia salmon from the 1950 pack.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING DECEMBER 1949 ^{1/}

United States exports of agricultural products during December, the sixth month of the 1949-50 fiscal year, were valued at \$299,800,000 compared with \$258,400,000 during November and with \$383,600,000 during December 1948. The nation's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at \$934,000,000 during December. Agricultural products accounted for 32 percent of the total.

Cotton continued to hold first place in value of agricultural exports during the month, the total amounting to \$105,400,000 compared with \$71,400,000 during the preceding month and \$91,100,000 during December a year ago. Wheat and wheat flour were in second place, exports being valued at \$58,800,000 compared with \$54,600,000 in the preceding month and \$98,500,000 in December last year. Third place this month was held by tobacco, the exports of which were valued at \$26,300,000 compared with \$19,100,000 in November and \$25,000,000 in December last year.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the December agricultural exports, compared with those for the same month a year ago, were the increases in a number of items (especially in beef and veal, pork, lard, tallow, cotton, apples, raisins and currants, barley, corn, grain sorghums, rice, soybean oil and dried peas), and the reductions in a number of other items (especially cheese, condensed, dried and evaporated milk, dry milk solids, dried eggs, horse meat, oranges, grapefruit, dried prunes, canned fruits, fruit juices, wheat and wheat flour, hops, shelled peanuts, soybeans, soya flour, field and garden seeds, tobacco, dried beans and canned vegetables).

United States imports of agricultural products during December 1949 were valued at \$272,300,000, compared with \$270,800,000 during November and \$313,700,000 during December 1948. The nation's imports of all commodities, both of agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at \$595,100,000 during the month under review. Agricultural products accounted for approximately 46 percent of the total. Heading the list and far in the lead of any other individual commodity were coffee, wool and rubber. Especially significant is the fact that December imports of agricultural products fell under the value of agricultural exports by \$27,600,000. In the preceding month, agricultural imports exceeded the value of agricultural exports by \$12,400,000 while in December 1948 they were \$69,900,000 under the exports.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding developments in the December imports of agricultural products, compared with December 1948, were the increases in imports of casein and lactarene, cheese, hides and skins, wool, barley malt, hops, castor beans, white potatoes, fresh tomatoes, cocoa or cacao beans and spices. On the other hand, imports of canned and corned beef, olives in brine, pineapples, shelled almonds, coconut meat, copra, coconut oil, palm oil, tung oil, molasses unfit for human consumption, leaf tobacco, bananas, coffee, tea and crude rubber, show reductions compared with December 1948.

^{1/} The publication U.S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products, containing fuller trade data than this summary presents, is published regularly and distributed free upon request by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural products, during December 1948 and 1949

Commodity exported	Unit	December			
		Quantity		Value	
		1948	1949	1948	1949
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	296	292	234	197
Cheese	Lb.	12,308	521	4,651	215
Milk, condensed	Lb.	8,713	2,221	1,785	506
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	11,439	5,906	6,076	3,048
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	19,704	7,326	3,303	983
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	49,058	15,351	7,064	1,974
Eggs, dried	Lb.	780	345	635	302
Beef and veal, total <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lb.	1,928	2,569	719	876
Pork, total <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lb.	3,345	6,576	1,477	1,696
Horse meat	Lb.	13,116	1,245	2,056	161
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	41,112	54,311	9,154	6,486
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	13,607	24,597	1,958	1,914
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	551	687	91,088	105,433
Apples, fresh	Lb.	11,235	17,240	1,066	1,212
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	18,252	9,039	413	381
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	57,454	41,301	2,399	1,894
Pears, fresh	Lb.	3,501	3,357	332	304
Prunes, dried	Lb.	17,847	9,412	2,022	1,000
Raisins and currants	Lb.	6,280	13,728	752	1,345
Fruits, canned	Lb.	13,122	5,488	2,092	789
Fruit juices	Gal.	2,228	1,775	2,328	1,444
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	836	1,998	1,739	2,684
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	327	265	964	642
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,977	13,407	18,244	19,382
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,091	5,399	5,750	6,653
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	146,024	199,477	12,892	14,197
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	25,917	21,655	65,940	50,303
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	5,857	1,414	32,323	5,821
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	40	492	240	2,658
Hops	Lb.	2,502	1,946	1,709	1,330
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	55,209	12,989	9,153	1,225
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.	152,380	55,233	7,202	2,128
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.	7,101	26,829	6,715	3,689
Soya flour	Lb.	19,940	4,432	1,214	209
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	6,572	2,085	1,544	978
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	42,480	43,252	18,487	23,010
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	12,992	6,535	6,525	3,251
Beans, dried	Lb.	31,809	4,956	2,785	436
Peas, dried	Lb.	3,051	6,123	278	326
Potatoes, white	Lb.	18,786	17,298	537	446
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	14,083	7,559	1,924	995
Total above				337,769	272,523
Food exported for relief, etc.				4,000	1,759
Other agricultural products				41,822	25,540
Total agricultural				383,591	299,822
Total all commodities				1,304,263	934,050

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural products during December 1948 and 1949

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1948	1949	1948	1949
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	35	38	5,286	5,398
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	2	479	466
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	2,816	5,166	590	672
Cheese	Lb.	2,272	5,102	1,376	2,208
Hides and skins	Lb.	13,886	18,155	6,149	6,245
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	9,676	3,377	3,164	1,096
Wool, unmf'd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.	21,601	35,096	12,412	18,895
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmf'd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	5	13	227	1,347
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	5	4	1,937	1,101
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	368	113	1,272	259
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,176	700	2,193	1,132
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	5,631	1,780	745	190
Barley malt	Lb.	3,103	11,901	168	502
Hops	Lb.	893	1,326	924	1,549
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	2,281	66	722	23
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ...	Lb.	3	0	1/	0
Cashew nuts	Lb.	3,699	3,861	1,389	1,343
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	15,415	8,264	2,840	1,199
Castor beans	Lb.	38,099	47,880	2,215	2,235
Copra	Lb.	116,723	65,595	13,287	5,139
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	12	0	63	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	24,930	6,015	4,795	719
Palm oil	Lb.	10,883	4,399	1,804	393
Tung oil	Lb.	14,748	5,458	2,688	972
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	217	66	21,003	6,827
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	24,412	18,319	2,952	1,495
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	4,754	3,642	3,869	2,704
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	950	712	1,222	969
Potatoes, white	Lb.	40,165	49,450	979	1,132
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	14,759	17,984	1,099	1,312
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmf'd., free in bond	Lb.	17,894	22,421	6,119	7,158
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	5,475	3,797	4,537	3,929
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	337,917	296,210	85,764	105,541
Cocoa or cacao beans and shells	Lb.	55,322	68,233	19,103	12,482
Tea	Lb.	9,354	6,289	4,710	2,773
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	5,937	6,862	1,978	2,446
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	15	2,816	3,046
Rubber, crude	Lb.	196,302	152,171	37,862	22,631
Total above				260,738	227,528
Other agricultural products				53,000	44,737
Total agricultural products				313,738	272,265
Total all commodities				704,004	595,065

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

WORLD CITRUS CROP DOWN 4 PERCENT

World citrus production for 1949 is estimated at 331.0 million boxes, 4 percent below the 1948 crop of 345.9 million, but 21 percent higher than the 274.3 million produced prewar (1935-39). The aggregate total for 1949 consists of: oranges, including tangerines, 263.9 million boxes (80 percent); grapefruit, 41.1 million boxes (12 percent); lemons, 22.8 million boxes (7 percent) and limes 3.2 million boxes (1 percent). Orange production in North America, estimated at 121.4 million boxes, is only 1 percent above the previous year's crop of 120.3 million; Europe, with an indicated crop of 34.3 million, is 16 percent below the previous year's estimate of 40.7 million, but other geographic divisions show less change from the previous year's crop. Production of oranges including tangerines in the United States is estimated at 104.5 million boxes, about the same as the 1948 crop, but 56 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average of 67.0 million boxes. January freezes in California and Arizona reduced the orange crop almost 6 million boxes and a hurricane which struck Florida in the fall of 1949, reduced the crop in that area.

Spain and Italy, the chief citrus-producing countries in Europe, both show a decline in production for 1949. In Italy, the current crop estimated at 8.7 million boxes compares with 12.9 million for 1948 and 11.7 for the prewar (1935-39) average. Reduction in Italy's crop is attributed to frost on March 5, 1949 when snow covered Sicily. Spain, with an estimated crop of 23.2 million boxes, is 9 percent below the 1948 crop of 25.4 million and 4 percent below the prewar average of 24.2 million. Reduction in the crop is due to cool weather during the spring of 1949.

Production in Asia estimated at 19.4 million boxes is 8 percent below the 1948 crop of 21.1 million and 32 percent below the prewar average of 28.7 million. Reduction in Cyprus of 100,000 boxes is due to cold weather. In Palestine the current crop estimated at 5.0 million boxes, grown principally in Israel, is 21 percent below the 1948 crop of 6.3 million boxes. The lower crop is a result of the destruction of trees, shortage of labor and lack of irrigation.

Production in South America indicated at 61.7 million boxes is a little larger than for the previous season.

Production in Africa is indicated to be 24.6 million boxes, 2 percent below the 1948 crop of 25.2 million and 59 percent above the prewar average of 15.5 million boxes. Production in Algeria, estimated at 5.8 million boxes, compares with 7.0 million for the previous crop and 3.2 million prewar. Poor growing conditions in Algeria, which affected the tangerine and clementine varieties, were the chief causes of a lower crop. French Morocco, in spite of damage by hail and the Mediterranean fruit fly and a poor crop of tangerines and clementines will have an indicated crop of 5 million boxes of oranges, about 11 percent above the 1948 crop of 4.5 million. New plantings coming into bearing are expected to increase crops in the future. Tunisia has a crop of 550,000 boxes, compared with 661,000 for the previous season. This drop in production was caused by wind damage in 1948 and 1949.

World production of grapefruit is estimated at 41.1 million boxes, as compared with 49.4 million for 1948 and 35.3 million prewar. The United States, the largest producer of grapefruit, has an estimated yield of 36.8 million boxes, 19 percent below the 1948 crop of 45.5 million, but 16 percent above the prewar average of 31.8 million boxes. The crop in Texas is only about one-half last year's short crop and the Florida crop is about 17 percent less than last season's crop. The crop in Florida was reduced by the hurricane damage in the fall of 1949. Texas grapefruit production is reduced because of the extensive tree damage experienced in the severe freeze of January 1949. California and Arizona grapefruit supplies were reduced by freezing weather in December 1949 and January 1950. The loss of California and Arizona Desert Valley grapefruit was particularly heavy.

World lemon production for 1949 estimated at 22.8 million boxes is 3 percent below the 1948 crop of 23.6 million and only a little smaller than the prewar average. The United States, with an indicated crop of 11.0 million boxes, produces almost half of this world total. Production in the United States is 11 percent above the previous year's crop of 9.9 million and 15 percent higher than the prewar average of 9.6 million. The lemon crop was somewhat damaged by the frost, and the loss since January 1, 1950 is estimated at 750 thousand boxes.

European production of 7.7 million boxes, is 14 percent below the 9.1 million produced during 1948 and 34 percent below the prewar average of 11.5 million. Italy produces around 80 percent of the entire European production and in 1949 production is estimated at 6.1 million boxes. This is 18 percent below the 1948 crop of 7.4 million boxes and is the result of frost damage and destruction of acreage by the fungus disease, "mal-secco." Lemon production in North Africa is reduced because of storm damage and frost.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CITRUS

International trade in citrus fruit is gradually increasing and for 1948, total exports are indicated to be 35.5 million boxes, 7 percent above the 1947 total of 33.0 million, but 34 percent lower than the prewar average of 54.0 million boxes. The United States, Italy, Spain, Palestine, South Africa, Algeria and French Morocco supply 87 percent of the 1948 export trade. The United States, with a total of 6.4 million boxes, exported 69 percent (4.4 million boxes) to Canada, including Newfoundland and Labrador; 14 percent (8.6 million) to Belgium and the remainder to various countries. Italy's export of 4.4 million boxes went chiefly to Switzerland, France, Belgium, United Kingdom and Sweden. However, Italy exports some citrus fruits to Poland, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Western and Eastern Germany. Spain exported around half of her crop to France and Great Britain. Other important customers of Spain were Belgium and Switzerland; some supplies were also sent to Scandinavia and the Netherlands. Brazil exported 1.5 million boxes or 54 percent of her oranges to Argentina, 33 percent to the United Kingdom and the remainder to various countries. Of Palestine's export, 74 percent or 2.2 million boxes went to the United Kingdom and smaller amounts to Ireland, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Rumania and Poland. South Africa's exports, amounting to 3 million boxes, went chiefly do the United Kingdom.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

ORANGES, including tangerines

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949 1/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
NORTH AMERICA						
Costa Rica.....	6:	22:	30:	30:	30:	30
Mexico.....	4,761:	7,719:	10,778:	10,866:	12,605:	13,228
United States.....	67,034:	95,977:	118,540:	114,510:	104,020:	104,480
Cuba.....	1,050:	1,170:	1,175:	1,200:	1,500:	1,250
Dominican Republic.....	418:	438:	428:	409:	425:	650
Jamaica.....	435:	485:	565:	760:	763:	750
Puerto Rico.....	800:	500:	742:	900:	1,000:	1,000
Trinidad and Tobago.....	55:	70:	24:	54:	4:	64
Total.....	74,559:	106,381:	132,282:	128,729:	120,347:	121,432
EUROPE						
Aegean Islands.....	43:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40
France.....	37:	20:	34:	45:	66:	70
Greece.....	1,470:	1,500:	1,309:	1,714:	2,223:	2,236
Italy.....	11,701:	11,186:	11,638:	12,095:	12,920:	8,702
Spain.....	24,167:	27,263:	17,772:	22,054:	25,422:	23,217
Total.....	37,418:	40,009:	30,793:	35,948:	40,671:	34,265
ASIA						
Cyprus.....	441:	329:	644:	442:	423:	305
Iran.....	502:2/	1,358:	1,575:	1,827:	1,921:	2,205
Lebanon.....	3/ 1,093:3/	1,274:	1,211:	1,650:	1,020:	1,020
Palestine.....	8,652:	7,494:	9,199:	13,000:4/	6,300:4/	5,000
Syria.....	5/	5/	73:	81:	75:	75
Turkey.....	1,011:	980:	1,016:	1,225:	1,009:	1,385
Japan.....	15,895:	17,893:	6,020:	6,496:	9,125:	8,200
Formosa.....	865:	957:	638:	902:	929:	900
Philippines, Republic of.....	195:	300:	425:	313:	300:	300
Total.....	28,654:	30,585:	20,801:	25,936:	21,102:	19,390
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina.....	9,212:	13,818:	10,689:	11,191:	8,440:	10,000
Bolivia.....	3,000:	3,000:	3,000:	3,100:	3,300:	3,500
Brazil.....	34,466:	32,586:	30,085:	35,212:	35,200:	36,000
Chile.....	250:	340:	500:	800:	900:	775
Ecuador.....	580:	412:	325:	227:	188:	200
Paraguay.....	5,000:	7,019:	6,500:	6,500:	8,140:	8,000
Peru.....	1,000:	1,000:	842:	1,154:	1,400:	1,500
Surinam.....	20:	19:	143:	92:	310:	500
Uruguay.....	1,300:	1,300:	1,498:	1,116:	1,200:	1,200
Total.....	54,828:	59,494:	55,580:	59,392:	59,078:	61,675

Continued---

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

ORANGES, including tangerines

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949 1/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
AFRICA						
Algeria.....	3,168:	3,575:	3,055:	3,716:	7,023:	5,804
British East Africa.....	100:	130:	150:	150:	150:	150
Egypt.....	6,455:	7,247:	6,486:	7,427:	6,370:	6,130
French Morocco.....	1,203:	1,658:	1,858:	2,747:	4,469:	4,968
Mozambique.....	100:	148:	145:	155:	165:	170
Northern Rhodesia.....	9:	12:	13:	13:	13:	13
Southern Rhodesia.....	195:	189:	216:	289:	300:	325
Tunisia.....	239:	459:	567:	652:	661:	550
Union of South Africa.....	4,000:	5,918:	5,326:	5,607:	6,011:	6,500
Total.....	15,469:	19,336:	17,816:	20,756:	25,162:	24,610
OCEANIA						
Australia.....	2,683:	2,646:	2,745:	3,400:	3,280:	2,580
New Zealand.....	23:	17:	10:	8:	10:	12
Total.....	2,706:	2,663:	2,755:	3,408:	3,290:	2,592
World total.....	213,634:	258,468:	258,027:	274,169:	269,650:	263,964

GRAPEFRUIT

NORTH AMERICA						
United States.....	31,787:	48,379:	59,520:	61,630:	45,520:	36,770
Cuba.....	375:	244:	150:	130:	150:	170
Jamaica.....	213:	226:	300:	290:	321:	586
Puerto Rico.....	448:	500:	500:	525:	525:	525
Trinidad and Tobago.....	174:	178:	328:	574:	180:	464
Total.....	32,997:	49,527:	60,798:	63,149:	46,696:	38,515
ASIA						
Cyprus.....	44:	50:	80:	159:	130:	120
Palestine.....	1,445:	608:	1,238:	1,500:4/	1,068:4/	750
Philippines, Republic of:	170:	250:	316:	345:	350:	350
Total.....	1,659:	908:	1,634:	2,004:	1,548:	1,220
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina.....2/	49:	134:	100:	129:	125:	130
Surinam.....	10:	10:	44:	16:	28:	35
Total.....	59:	144:	144:	145:	153:	165

Continued---

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

GRAPEFRUIT

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949 1/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
AFRICA						
Algeria.....2/	9:	14:	55:	26:	38:	105
French Morocco.....	25:	32:	70:	31:	58:	94
Southern Rhodesia.....	3:	5:	4:	6:	6:	8
Union of South Africa.....	495:	835:	752:	792:	849:	900
Total.....	532:	886:	881:	855:	951:	1,107
OCEANIA						
New Zealand.....	15:	25:	35:	66:	69:	80
World total.....	35,262:	51,490:	63,492:	66,219:	49,417:	41,087

LEMONS

NORTH AMERICA						
United States.....	9,552:	13,487:	13,800:	12,870:	9,930:	11,000
EUROPE						
Aegean Islands.....	9:	10:	10:	10:	10:	10
Greece.....	446:	450:	477:	635:	871:	698
Italy.....	9,637:	8,767:	7,138:	8,137:	7,386:	6,080
Spain.....	1,445:	1,339:	1,083:	1,015:	812:	870
Total.....	11,537:	10,566:	8,708:	9,797:	9,079:	7,658
ASIA						
Cyprus.....	66:	41:	83:	85:	100:	100
Lebanon.....3/	464:3/	411:	435:	580:	348:	290
Palestine.....	88:	120:	353:	500:4/	250:4/	100
Syria.....	5/	5/	9:	10:	10:	10
Turkey.....	74:	120:	232:	314:	242:	200
Total.....	692:	692:	1,112:	1,489:	950:	700
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina.....	371:	1,130:	1,134:	1,343:	1,305:	1,500
Chile.....	250:	349:	658:	1,146:	1,167:	1,042
Surinam.....	2:	3:	12:	15:	28:	30
Total.....	623:	1,482:	1,804:	2,504:	2,500:	2,572

Continued---

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

LEMONS

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949
	1935-39	1940-44				
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
AFRICA						
Algeria.....	102:	93:	102:	92:	125:	55
Egypt.....	83:	100:	150:	150:	150:	150
French Morocco.....	10:	9:	24:	9:	38:	61
Southern Rhodesia.....	3:	4:	4:	5:	5:	6
Tunisia.....	35:	138:	145:	145:	116:	50
Union of South Africa.....	142:	209:	188:	198:	212:	200
Total.....	375:	553:	613:	599:	644:	522
OCEANIA						
Australia.....	308:	325:	407:	504:	380:	296
New Zealand.....	65:	55:	59:	90:	70:	73
Total.....	373:	380:	466:	594:	450:	369
World total.....	23,152:	27,160:	26,603:	27,853:	23,553:	22,821

LIMES

NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico.....	652:	1,083:	1,681:	1,684:	1,751:	1,516
United States.....	63:	169:	170:	170:	200:	250
Dominica.....	87:	216:	202:	210:	210:	210
Grenada.....	5:	8:	25:	20:	20:	20
Jamaica.....	17:	30:	50:	60:	60:	65
Montserrat.....	19:	15:	17:	17:	17:	20
St. Lucia.....	62:	31:	25:	25:	25:	25
St. Vincent.....	3:	3:	3:	3:	3:	3
Trinidad and Tobago.....	24:	75:	130:	120:	110:	100
Total.....	932:	1,630:	2,303:	2,309:	2,396:	2,209
SOUTH AMERICA						
British Guiana.....	16:	16:	55:	55:	55:	60
AFRICA						
Egypt.....	1,194:	1,248:	870:	910:	775:	800
Gold Coast.....	126:	104:	125:	92:	100:	100
Total.....	1,320:	1,352:	995:	1,002:	875:	900
World total.....	2,268:	2,998:	3,353:	3,366:	3,326:	3,169

RECAPITULATION

Oranges.....	213,634:	258,468:	258,027:	274,169:	269,650:	263,964
Grapefruit.....	35,262:	51,490:	63,492:	66,219:	49,417:	41,087
Lemons.....	23,152:	27,160:	26,503:	27,853:	23,553:	22,821
Limes.....	2,268:	2,998:	3,353:	3,366:	3,326:	3,169
Total.....	274,316:	340,116:	351,375:	371,607:	345,946:	331,041

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 5 years. 3/ Includes Syria. 4/ Orange production in Israel only; representing 90 percent of total Palestine acreage. 5/ Included in Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Production estimates relate to the crop from bloom of year shown. Harvesting in Northern Hemisphere countries begins about November and in Southern Hemisphere about February of the following year. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: Oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds.

CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, average 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1945-48

Continent and country	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes				
Oranges, including tangerines						
Exporting Countries:						
United States 1/.....	5,271	4,886	6,143	7,694	8,231	6,368
United States 2/.....	200	288	283	265	0	-
British Honduras.....	1	2	4	6	3	2
Costa Rica.....	6	17	22	7	3	4
Honduras.....	17	4	3/	-	-	-
Dominican Republic.....	27	35	51	46	46	57
Dominica.....	11	10	9	10	-	-
Haiti.....	6	3	4	5	6	-
Jamaica.....	275	75	22	33	101	102
Trinidad and Tobago.....	18	9	23	21	26	69
Italy.....	4,261	4,538.4/	143	1,265	3,470	4,405
Greece.....	268	54	0	3/	36	36
Spain.....	19,614	8,317	8,279	6,347	5,468	8,431
France.....	31	27	0	0	3/	4
Brazil.....	4,409	1,741	1,400	2,768	1,713	2,845
Ecuador.....	146	89	94	144	53	58
Paraguay.....	128	29	37	42	23	41
Surinam.....	4	1	3	20	69	90
Uruguay.....	7	-	-	-	-	-
Palestine.....	9,099	2,044	2,508	5,572	6,969	3,033
China.....	641	49	5/	46	45	88
Cyprus.....	213	28	112	197	229	308
Siam.....	20	5	0	-	-	-
Turkey 1/.....	54	10	22	0	0	0
Japan.....	1,225	-	-	-	27	65
Japan 6/.....	939	1,017	-	-	-	-
Korea.....	338	493	-	-	-	-
Formosa.....	212	337	-	-	-	-
Formosa 7/.....	60	39	-	-	-	-
Syria and Lebanon.....	397	62	0	36	45	18
Union of South Africa.....	3,123	2,036	2,492	2,081	2,965	3,028
Algeria.....1/	1,642	1,298	128.8/	772.8/	1,967.8/	2,886
Egypt.....	248	2	19	25	13	13
French Morocco.....	252	283	233	545	995	2,834
Tunisia.....	140	82	7	70	121	267
Spanish Morocco.....	11	2	6	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia.....	170	73	5	25	14	15
Mozambique.....	104	10	11	18	21	25
Australia 9/.....	348	209	95	229	366.10/	349
Cook Islands 11/.....	59	78	43	69	22	50
Total.....	53,995	28,282	22,198	28,408	33,047	35,491

Continued---

CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, average 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1945-48

Continent and country	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges, including tangerines						
Importing Countries:						
Canada.....	2,981	4,623	6,236	6,052	5,607	5,047
Panama Canal Zone.....	10	32	51	-	-	-
Bahamas.....	7	5	3	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao).....	45	109	1	58	64	76
United Kingdom 1/.....	16,754	5,158	9,780	8,503	13,109	14,627
Germany 12/.....	5,434	4,731	-	-	-	369
France.....	6,874	2,534	209	1,385	3,255	7,584
Netherlands.....	2,530	532	2	546	1,288	1,110
Belgium.....	2,293	362	2	2,291	4,124	3,128
Sweden 1/.....	1,223	723	443	2,790	2,165	1,394
Switzerland.....	816	571	245	1,078	1,295	1,558
Czechoslovakia.....	749	253	-	34	512	21
Norway.....	759	113	124	557	618	265
Hungary.....	445	309	0	-	6	6
Poland.....	703	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	302	103	153	214	1	131
Yugoslavia.....	202	-	-	-	-	-
Finland.....	229	32	1	3/	1	1
Ireland.....	531	112	82	652	758	566
Iceland.....	4	3	8	35	-	-
Bulgaria.....	38	23	0	-	-	-
Austria 13/.....	539	-	-	-	57	167
Rumania.....	262	91	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.	314	-	-	-	-	-
Malta.....	47	5/	80	-	-	-
Argentina.....	1,586	2,014	1,564	1,326	1,473	2,107
Chile.....	26	37	40	25	8	5
British Guiana.....	9	4	5	-	-	-
Peru.....	5/	5/	95	198	92	128
China.....	76	333	5/	333	7	3/
Syria and Lebanon.....	285	520	505	364	271	33
Netherlands Indies.....	41	33	-	-	-	3
Indochina.....	60	20	-	-	-	-
Philippine, Republic of	163	163	1	454	357	608
Japan 14/.....	60	39	-	-	-	-
Korea 7/.....	939	1,017	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	255	12	3/	125	348	304
Manchuria.....	1,086	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	11	105	154	25	3	5
Mauritius.....	2	8	5	-	4	-
Canary Islands.....	1	48	55	-	-	-
Spanish Morocco.....	9	59	160	-	-	-
South West Africa.....	13	38	48	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	5	6	11	15	15
New Zealand.....	288	195	132	105	227	392
New Zealand 15/.....	59	78	43	69	22	50
Hawaii 16/.....	200	288	283	265	0	-
Total.....	49,263	25,435	20,516	27,495	35,687	39,700

Continued---

CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, average 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1945-48

Continent and country	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes				
GRAPEFRUIT						
Exporting Countries:						
United States	992:	968:	1,498:	2,280:	2,430:	2,146
United States 2/.....	19:	28:	30:	26:	28:	-
Puerto Rico 16/.....	226:	37:	0:	0:	1:	0
British Honduras.....	37:	14:	2:	1:	1:	1
Cuba.....	139:	91:	10:	38:	81:	42
Dominica.....	5:	5:	7:	5:	-	-
Honduras.....	62:	18:	-	-	-	-
Jamaica.....	145:	13:	4:	30:	70:	129
Trinidad and Tobago.....	48:	33:	2:	4:	91:	210
Brazil.....	150:	3:	0:	0:	17:	-
Paraguay.....	5:	1:	12:	20:	17:	19
Palestine.....	1,409:	206:	532:	893:	1,127:	861
Cyprus.....	10:	6:	44:	60:	145:	130
Algeria 1/.....	95:	107:	64:	27:	23:	35
Union of South Africa.....	362:	54:	275:	320:	349:	400
Australia 9/.....	3:	2:	3/	4:	7:10/	2
Total.....	3,707:	1,586:	2,480:	3,708:	4,387:	3,975
Importing Countries:						
United States	74:	85:	10:	34:	75:	42
United States 17/.....	226:	37:	0:	0:	1:	0
Canada.....	649:	902:	1,333:	1,778:	1,552:	1,797
Denmark.....	11:	1:	9:	20:	0:	-
Ireland.....	38:	3:	1/	36:	15:	10
Germany 12/.....	68:	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	151:	9:	1/	3:	6:	41
Netherlands 1/.....	64:	9:	-	5:	27:	32
Sweden.....	41:	7:	6:	104:	69:	47
United Kingdom 1/.....	1,692:	168:	668:	1,012:	2,032:	1,419
Belgium.....	195:	43:	1/	190:	323:	182
Czechoslovakia.....	16:	-	-	5:	30:	-
Syria and Lebanon.....	18:	16:	15:	3:	2:	-
Egypt.....	4:	14:	13:	-	-	-
Philippines, Republic of	13:	8:	1/	3:	4:	13
New Zealand.....	7:	3:	6:	2:	3:	8
Australia 9/.....	14:	4:	3/	4:	7:10/	2
Hawaii 16/.....	19:	28:	30:	26:	28:	-
Total.....	3,300:	1,337:	2,090:	3,225:	4,174:	3,593

Continued---

CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, average 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1945-48

Continent and country	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
LEMONS						
Exporting Countries:						
United States 1/.....	570:	495:	569:	536:	484:	64
United States 2/.....	19:	24:	29:	22:	19:	-
Italy.....	5,959:	4,202:4/	615:	1,293:	2,591:	4,062
Spain.....	762:	373:	577:	311:	177:	467
Syria and Lebanon.....	275:	23:	7:	77:	16:	33
Palestine.....	86:	17:	61:	173:	478:	5
Algeria.....1/	17:	19:	6:	53:	37:	124
Cyprus.....	33:	2:	19:	30:	20:	4
Union of South Africa..	40:	1:	- :	12:	6:	-
Australia 9/.....	11:	4:	2:	6:	15,10/	3
Total.....	7,772:	5,160:	1,885:	2,513:	3,843:	4,762
Importing Countries:						
Canada.....	384:	442:	552:	516:	483:	511
Germany.....	1,975:	2,302:	- :	2:	12:	283
United Kingdom.....	1,674:	347:	859:	669:	900:	1,336
France 1/.....	744:	203:	79:	250:	501:	992
Czechoslovakia.....	415:	203:	0:	226:	435:	402
Poland.....	307:	- :	- :	- :	29:	77
Switzerland 1/.....	320:	172:	121:	251:	320:	394
Austria.....	251:	- :	- :	68:	64:	224
Belgium.....	168:	55:	42:	179:	300:	266
Rumania.....	168:	104:	- :	- :	- :	-
Netherlands.....1/	161:	84:	- :	19:	117:	46
Hungary.....	174:	173:	0:	- :	93:	47
Yugoslavia.....	128:	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Denmark.....	84:	58:	42:	160:	154:	182
Sweden.....	66:	56:	60:	97:	109:	150
Turkey.....	81:	21:	0:	- :	- :	-
Greece.....1/	3:	0:	1/ :	- :	- :	-
U.S.S.R.	150:	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Latvia.....	24:	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Lithuania.....	12:	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Ireland.....	41:	15:	26:	29:	16:	23
Bulgaria.....	32:	31:	4:	- :	- :	-
Finland.....	15:	13:	0:	3/ :	9:	22
Argentina.....1/	37:1/	10:	5:	1:	8:	-
Syria and Lebanon.....	3/ :	1:	44:	2:	29:	0
China.....	5:	3:	- :	- :	- :	-
New Zealand.....	9:	6:	9:	1:	1:	11
Hawaii.....	19:	24:	29:	22:	19:	-
Philippines, Republic of	6:2/	5:	1:	4:	1:	4
Total.....	7,453:	4,328:	1,873:	2,496:	3,600:	4,970
1/ Net trade. 2/ Trade with Hawaii. 3/ Less than 500 boxes. 4/ Exports from Sicily only.						
5/ Not available. 6/ Trade with Korea. 7/ Trade with Japan. 8/ Crop year. 9/ Year						
beginning July 1. 10/ 9 months. 11/ Trade with New Zealand. 12/ Includes Austria						
1940-45. 13/ Included with Germany 1940-45. 14/ Trade with Formosa. 15/ Trade with						
Cook Islands. 16/ Trade with United States. 17/ Trade with Puerto Rico.						

Prepared and estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of official research and other information.

Exports from Algeria and French Morocco, amounting to 2.9 and 2.8 million boxes, respectively went primarily to France.

Imports into the principal importing countries of the world are estimated to be around 39.7 million boxes of which the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Belgium and Argentina took 82 percent. Canada's import of 5.0 million boxes, imported principally from the United States, were 600,000 boxes less than imported last season. The United Kingdom's import of 14.6 million boxes is 1.5 million more than were imported in 1947. Of the 14.6 million boxes imported during 1948, Palestine supplied around 7 million; Spain, nearly 4 million; South Africa, 2.5 million and small amounts were received from Italy. Imports into France came chiefly from Spain, North Africa and Italy. Belgium imported 3.1 million boxes, of which Spain furnished 1.2 million, the United States and Italy, around 0.8 million and other countries the remainder.

The United States and Palestine are the largest exporters of grapefruit and in 1948 exported 54 and 22 percent respectively of the estimated total from all countries. Of United States' exports of grapefruit 83 percent went to Canada and of Palestine's grapefruit 94 percent went to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom also received some grapefruit from South Africa and some from other possessions, particularly the West Indies.

Italy is the most important of the lemon-exporting countries and in 1948 exported 4.1 million boxes. Most of Italy's lemons went to European markets, chiefly the United Kingdom, others went to Austria. Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Turkey. The United Kingdom, beside the amount received from Italy, also imported lemons from Spain.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports of world agricultural production and trade approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Gustave Burmeister, J. Henry Burke, Robert L. Gastineau, Ruth G. Tucker and Lois Bacon.

WORLD SWEETPOTATO PRODUCTION DOWN 4 PERCENT. 1/

Sweetpotato production in 1949 is estimated at 1.6 billion bushels of 55 pounds in 37 countries. This is about 75 million bushels or 4 percent less than the 1.7 billion bushels produced in 1948 in these same countries.¹ It is 9 percent larger, however, than the 1.5 billion-bushel average production during the war-period 1940-44 and 21 percent larger than the prewar average 1935-39 production of 1.3 billion bushels.

The 1949 sweetpotato acreage in the 37 countries was slightly higher than last year and 25 percent higher than the prewar acreage. Average yields have declined from 122 bushels per acre prewar to 119 bushels average in the period 1940-44 and to 126 bushels in 1948, and 118 bushels in 1949.

1/ Yams are included in a few countries.

SWEET POTATOES: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1948-49

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average		1948	1949 1/	Average		1948	1949 2/	Average		1948	1949 1/
	1935-39	1940-44			1935-39	1940-44			1935-39	1940-44		
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
NORTH AMERICA												
Barbados.....	12:	12:	12:	12:	142:	133:	132:	133:	1,700:	1,600:	1,580:	1,600
Bermuda.....	1:	1:	1:	1:	38:	38:	38:	38:	3:	3:	3:	3
Cuba.....	110:	100:	95:	100:	91:	90:	78:	100:	10,000:	9,000:	7,400:	10,000
Dominican Republic.....	125:	120:	125:	100:	36:	33:	32:	34:	4,550:	3,980:	4,030:	3,400
El Salvador.....	1:	1:	1:	1:	47:	47:	47:	47:	5:	5:	5:	5
Haiti.....	45:	45:	50:	50:	80:	78:	73:	88:	3,600:	3,500:	3,635:	4,400
Jamaica.....	85:	90:	90:	90:	212:	200:	200:	200:	18,000:	18,000:	18,000:	18,000
Mexico.....	18:	27:	29:	30:	86:	91:	86:	87:	1,540:	2,460:	2,500:	2,600
Panama, Republic of.....	1:	1:	1:	1:	117:	117:	117:	117:	70:	70:	70:	70
Puerto Rico.....	42:	66:	80:	85:	40:	45:	50:	53:	1,680:	3,000:	4,000:	4,500
United States.....	800:	730:	516:	542:	85:	87:	97:	100:	67,900:	63,815:	50,200:	54,230
Total.....	1,240:	1,133:	1,000:	1,012:	88:	88:	91:	98:	109,048:	105,431:	91,423:	98,808
EUROPE												
Spain.....	30:	30:	25:	25:	233:	242:	240:	248:	7,000:	7,250:	6,010:	6,200
ASIA												
Ceylon.....	20:	27:	27:	27:	28:	28:	26:	26:	560:	760:	700:	700
China.....	5,800:	7,025:	7,640:	7,800:	128:	122:	126:	117:	742,600:	858,500:	963,300:	912,200
French Indochina.....	270:	300:	350:	350:	39:	37:	37:	34:	10,500:	11,000:	13,000:	12,000
Formosa.....	350:	300:	365:	370:	185:	204:	156:	154:	64,900:	61,300:	56,874:	57,000
Indonesia 2/.....	790:	890:	700:	700:	109:	107:	136:	129:	86,000:	95,000:	95,000:	90,000
Japan.....	618:	700:	1,060:	1,040:	203:	200:	229:	203:	125,620:	140,300:	247,150:	211,440
Korea, North.....	40:	42:	42:	42:	112:	115:	110:	112:	4,500:	4,850:	4,610:	4,700
Korea, South.....	90:	96:	105:	94:	111:	114:	117:	116:	9,975:	14,310:	12,300:	10,900
British Malaya 3/.....	27:	38:	45:	45:	184:	184:	260:	258:	4,420:	7,000:	11,695:	11,600
Philippines, Republic of.....	400:	500:	600:	600:	40:	40:	36:	35:	16,000:	20,000:	21,845:	20,840
Total.....	8,405:	9,918:	10,934:	11,068:	127:	122:	130:	120:	1,065,075:	1,211,020:	1,422,474:	1,331,380
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina.....	76:	78:	80:	80:	93:	124:	125:	125:	7,080:	9,680:	10,000:	10,000
Bolivia.....	5:	6:	6:	6:	33:	36:	36:	36:	180:	200:	200:	200
Brazil.....	240:	215:	356:	350:	133:	123:	135:	143:	32,000:	26,420:	48,100:	50,000
British Guiana.....	8:	8:	8:	8:	38:	38:	43:	44:	300:	300:	345:	350
Paraguay.....	20:	20:	20:	20:	215:	175:	200:	200:	4,300:	3,500:	4,000:	4,000
Peru.....	40:	40:	40:	40:	100:	100:	100:	100:	4,000:	4,000:	4,000:	4,000
Uruguay.....	23:	23:	23:	23:	69:	72:	77:	78:	1,580:	1,650:	1,750:	1,800
Total.....	412:	390:	533:	521:	120:	117:	128:	133:	49,440:	45,750:	68,405:	70,350
AFRICA												
Belgian Congo.....	92:	115:	120:	120:	109:	83:	92:	92:	10,000:	9,600:	11,000:	11,000
Madagascar.....	300:	305:	370:	430:	48:	49:	32:	33:	14,300:	14,830:	12,025:	14,030
Mauritius.....	1:	1:	1:	1:	100:	96:	147:	150:	50:	48:	88:	90
Southern Rhodesia.....	1:	1:	1:	1:	56:	88:	80:	80:	45:	70:	80:	80
Uganda.....	475:	485:	500:	500:	185:	186:	170:	180:	88,000:	90,000:	85,000:	90,000
Union of South Africa.....	20:	25:	30:	30:	67:	56:	53:	53:	1,340:	1,400:	1,600:	1,600
Total.....	889:	932:	1,022:	1,082:	128:	124:	107:	108:	113,735:	115,948:	109,793:	116,800
OCEANIA												
Australia.....	3:	3:	1:	1:	180:	160:	160:	160:	62:	482:	200:	200
Hawaii.....	1:	1:	1:	1:	180:	160:	160:	160:	30:	30:	22:	24
Total.....	4:	4:	2:	2:	180:	160:	160:	160:	65:	512:	222:	224
World total.....	10,980:	12,467:	13,516:	13,716:	122:	119:	126:	118:	1,344,955:	1,487,911:	1,698,327:	1,621,762

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes estimate for Java, Madura, the Islands Bali, Lombok, and Sumatra. 3/ Includes estimate from the Federation of Malay, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and includes the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period. Statistics for some countries include yams.

Asia: The bulk of the world's sweetpotatoes are produced and consumed in the Far East. China, Japan, Indonesia, in this order, are the 3 largest producing countries. The Chinese production of 912 million bushels in 1949 was almost 5 times as large as the Japanese production of 211 million bushels and the Japanese output was almost 3 times that estimated for Indonesia. Together these 3 countries produced 1.2 billion bushels or 75 percent of the estimated total 1949 production for the 37 countries. China alone produced in 22 provinces 56 percent of the 37 countries' total.

Production is reported 5 to 10 percent below last year in most of the major countries of the Far East, but is larger than prewar. It is 23 percent larger than prewar in China, 68 percent larger in Japan, and 30 percent larger in the Philippines. The significant increase in Japan reflects an effort by that country to increase production of this high-yielding and highly nutritious food in the interest of solving the postwar food problem.

North America: In North America 3 of the 11 reporting countries produced 83 percent of the total production estimated for 1949. The 1949 crop of 99 million bushels was 8 percent above the 91 million produced last year, but was 6 percent below the wartime 1940-44 average and 9 percent below the prewar 1935-39 average of 109 million bushels. The United States alone produced 55 percent of the North American total. The trend of sweetpotato production in the United States has been downward since prewar until the present time. Yields per acre have increased from 85 bushels prewar to 100 bushels in 1949. Thus acreage has declined faster than production in the United States.

South America: The 1949-50 crop in South America is yet unharvested, but the 1948-49 crop of which 90 percent has been reported, indicates a sharp increase in production since prewar. This is true largely in Brazil which in 1948-49 produced 50 million bushels or 71 percent of the total crop estimated for South America.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN 1949 WALNUT PRODUCTION ABOVE AVERAGE 1/

The 1949 preliminary estimate of walnut production in the leading commercial producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin is 64,300 short tons, (revised), unshelled basis, compared with 49,900 tons in 1948 and 57,900 tons in 1947. The estimate exceeds the 10-year (1938-47) average of 59,800 tons by 8 percent and the 5-year (1943-47) average of 45,800 tons by 40 percent. The 1949 production estimate for Italy remains unchanged. A small increase is reported for France and a decline for Turkey. The United States estimate has been raised to 85,500 tons, an all-time high.

It is estimated stocks remaining in Italy, France and Turkey on January 1, 1950 totaled 19,900 short tons, unshelled basis, of which Italy is believed to have 9,000 tons. The estimate for remaining stocks in Turkey of 5,000 tons must be accepted with some reservation, as the quality of Turkish walnuts is much below normal and it is likely that the quantity of suitable grade and quality for export is considerably less.

The export movement for this season in the Mediterranean Basin as a whole has been rather discouraging so far. The Italian market started

1/ A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WALNUTS, unshelled: Estimated commercial production in
specified countries, 1949 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	France	Italy	Turkey	Other	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Average</u>							
1938-47	24,600	13,200	6,600	15,400	59,800	64,200	124,000
1943-47	17,900	13,700	4,000	10,200	45,800	68,400	114,200
<u>Annual</u>							
1943	12,900	10,900	5,500	11,200	40,500	63,800	104,300
1944	22,000	13,800	5,500	10,100	51,400	71,800	123,200
1945	12,100	16,500	2,000	9,800	40,400	70,900	111,300
1946	10,700	13,200	5,000	10,200	39,100	71,900	111,000
1947	32,000	14,000	2,200	9,700	57,900	64,600	122,500
1948 1/	13,100	15,400	10,000	11,400	49,900	71,100	121,000
1949 1/	13,800	27,500	10,000	13,000	2/ 64,300	2/ 85,500	2/ 149,800

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Revised.

OFAR, USDA. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. foreign service officers, results of office research or other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of walnuts

(Crop year, September-August)

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Annual</u>				
Countries:	1944/45	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1/	
	1948-49				1949-50	
	<u>Short</u>	<u>Short</u>	<u>Short</u>	<u>Short</u>	<u>Short</u>	
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	
	<u>IMPORTS</u>		<u>Shelled</u>			
China.....	14	21	6	42	3	
France.....	8	0	6	32	20	
Italy.....	148	139	137	440	32	
Turkey....	227	287	95	596	113	
Other.....	107	12	13	277	84	
Total...	504	459	257	1,387	252	
	<u>IMPORTS</u>		<u>Unshelled</u>			
China.....	2/	0	2/	0	0	
Italy.....	30	115	3	34	2	
Other.....	6	3	0	0	0	
Total...	36	118	3	34	2	
	<u>EXPORTS</u>		<u>Shelled</u>			
Canada.....	136	1	0	0	7	
Cuba.....	1	89	364	135	2/	
Europe.....	2/	1	5	1	2/	
Other.....	38	31	44	49	7	
Total...	175	122	413	185	14	
	<u>EXPORTS</u>		<u>Unshelled</u>			
Canada.....	1,244	1,442	748	467	896	
Cuba.....	235	215	253	294	353	
Europe.....	105	325	33	0	2	
Other.....	493	586	768	383	132	
Total...	2,077	2,568	1,802	1,144	1,383	

1/ 3 months, September through November.

2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of the Census.

off with prospects of being probably the most active postwar season. At times sales were reported being made so rapidly that ships were not available to carry the nuts to the United Kingdom. This sudden burst of activity ended about January 1, 1950. The French and Turkish export markets during the first quarter of the present season were rather slow, with tonnages moved abroad somewhat discouraging. At present, the French market is modestly active, while that in Italy is quiet and in Turkey foreign inquiries are light.

On the basis of trade estimates it appears a total of about 13,000 short tons of unshelled nuts and 300 tons of shelled were exported during the first quarter of the season. Italy was by far the leading exporter and the United Kingdom the principal importer. The United States purchase of shelled walnuts abroad so far this season are considerably below those of the previous year and are not expected to increase to any appreciable extent for the remainder of the season. It now appears a sizeable tonnage of 1949 harvest walnuts will be carried over in Italy and Turkey unless some unexpected demand shows up soon.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

VENEZUELA'S 1949 COFFEE EXPORTS SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER

Venezuela's coffee exports in 1949 were 39 percent lower in volume and 27 percent less in value than in 1948. A total of 362,569 bags valued at \$15,647,000 was exported in 1949, compared with 595,312 bags valued at \$21,477,000 in 1948, according to the American Embassy in Caracas. Venezuela exported an annual average of 733,304 bags of coffee in the prewar years, 1935-39.

VENEZUELA: Exports of green coffee, 1949 with comparisons. 1/

Destination	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949 2/
	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>
United States	207,447	412,865	509,924	326,849
Netherlands	7,204	18,514	25,900	11,151
Belgium	695	16,209	11,631	7,466
Canada	189	0	7,567	7,455
Syria	3/	10,835	945	3,758
Italy	38,323	6,602	6,723	3,162
Other	479,446	43,176	32,622	2,728
Total	733,304	508,201	595,312	362,569

1/ Bags of 132.28 pounds. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Included in "Other".

Official statistics and U.S. Foreign Service reports.

Since the outbreak of World War II, the United States has been by far the most important market for Venezuelan coffee exports. The United States took 90 percent of Venezuela's coffee shipments in 1949, compared with 86 percent in 1948, 81 percent in 1947, and 30 percent in the prewar period. The second most important outlet of Venezuela's coffee exports was the Netherlands which took 11,151 bags in 1949 compared with 25,900 bags in 1948. Most of the balance of Venezuela's coffee shipments in 1949 went to Belgium, Canada, Syria and Italy.

MEXICO'S 1949-50 VANILLA BEAN PRODUCTION SMALLER

Mexico's 1949-50 vanilla bean output is now forecast at about 100,000 pounds, less than half as large as the 1948-49 production of approximately 220,000 pounds, and only about one-fifth as large as the 1947-48 crop of 551,000 pounds, the American Embassy in Mexico City reports. The prolonged drought in the producing districts and the discouraging price situation prevailing last year were the principal causes of the decline. Many growers did not pollinate their vines last spring because of the low prices. The present upward trend in prices is expected to result in the growers pollinating all of their vines this spring, and, with favorable weather, the 1950-51 crop should show a significant increase over 1949-50.

Mexico normally ranks after Madagascar as the world's principal supplier of vanilla beans. Nearly two-thirds of the total of 1,075,560 pounds of vanilla beans imported into the United States in 1948 came from Mexico, but in 1949 Mexico supplied only 28 percent of such imports.

As a result of the action of the United States Food and Drug Administration of rejecting shipments of vanilla beans treated with bichloride of mercury, the current crop has not been treated with any preservative. Dealers fear, however, that the untreated beans may develop mold or become infested with insects. The problem is now being studied in cooperation with United States importers and it is hoped that a method of treating the beans may be developed that would insure their preservation and at the same time meet the requirements of the Food and Drug Administration.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

BRAZIL'S RICE EXPORTS DROP SHARPLY

Brazil's milled rice exports in 1949 totaled only 1.9 million pounds compared with 475 million in the year before, according to the American Consulate at Porto Alegre. Domestic shipments to other Brazilian States from the surplus State of Rio Grande do Sul equaled 489 million pounds, a moderate increase over 1948, when 481 million pounds were shipped to other States.

The 1949 decline in rice exports is attributed to (1) an increase in the domestic demand, (2) a reduced carry-over at the beginning of the year, and (3) declining prices on the world market. The outlook for exports in

1950 appears unfavorable, since stocks at the end of the current marketing season (April-March) will be low and domestic prices higher than export prices.

Although it is too early in the season to predict the final outcome of the harvest, January crop conditions indicated production in 1949-50 may be only slightly larger than in the preceding year. The general outlook in the main producing areas of central and south Brazil was about the same as a year earlier. Prospects in the principal exporting State of Rio Grande do Sul indicated a harvest about equal to 1948-49. In the lesser producing areas of the lower Amazon Valley, indications were that the current crops may be from 10 to 20 percent above a year earlier.

The Instituto Agronomico do Norte and the Seccao de Fomento Agricola Federal reportedly are interested in promoting the development of rice plantings in the lowlands of the Amazon Valley, and selected types such as Dourado, Agulha, Iguape Agulha and Jaguarí are already being planted.

Rice prices were at a peak level in October and November, and declined in the next two months. Milled rice during the first half of January was selling wholesale as follows (per 100 pounds): Japanese, \$8.80; Blue Rose, \$9.59, and Agulha, \$11.20. Prices apparently will remain firm until the 1949-50 crop reaches the market.

PORTO ALEGRE 1/: Wholesale prices of first-grade milled rice,
per 100 pounds, 1949

Month	Japanese (Short grain)	Blue Rose (Short grain)	Agulha (Long grain)
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	8.88	9.89	11.05
February.....	9.06	9.89	11.68
March.....	8.94	9.68	11.30
April.....	8.37	9.59	11.20
May.....	7.71	9.08	11.02
June.....	7.19	unquoted	10.06
July.....	7.86	9.34	10.62
August.....	8.19	9.67	10.76
September.....	8.48	10.29	11.51
October.....	8.88	10.70	11.91
November.....	8.96	10.13	11.20
December.....	8.74	9.59	11.20

1/ Production of Rio Grande do Sul is estimated at 87 percent Japanese, 10 percent Blue Rose, and 3 percent Agulha.

American Consulate, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

PERU'S RICE ACREAGE

AGAIN REDUCED BY DROUGHT

Prospects for Peru's 1950 rice crop are about the same as in 1949 when lack of water caused a substantial decrease in acreage. A conservative estimate of the area to be planted is 116,000 acres compared with 119,000 a year earlier, and the average of 132,000 acres in the 1944-48 period. Below-normal water supplies in the large rice areas of the north may reduce

the acreage, but some increase may occur in parts of southern Peru.

Production in 1949 is estimated at 289 million pounds of rough rice, a drop of 37 percent below the 455.9 million pounds in 1948. The requirement of permits for rice importation, however, is being continued.

ARGENTINE FEED OUTLOOK UNFAVORABLE

The Argentine feed outlook is the most unfavorable experienced for years, as a result of widespread and severe drought, according to a report from the Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. The drought, continuing since early November has reduced corn prospects drastically and put natural pastures in very bad condition as well as affecting the important alfalfa crop. Crops of small grains were, however, too far advanced to sustain much damage.

Early corn was planted in October under relatively favorable conditions, but severe drought and hot drying winds in November and December prevented proper development. Some rain fell at the end of December, but was too late to help the early corn which was already tasseling. Late corn, planted in November, got off to a bad start. It was benefited by rains late in December, but severe drought in January caused damage similar to that suffered by the early crop. Corn throughout the growing region at present is described as dry, stunted, and badly developed. Many growers consider that the small yields may not be worth the high harvest costs and cattle have already been turned into many fields.

Present prospects for the corn harvest beginning in March indicate that the outturn may be only 75-100 million bushels, compared with the 1935-39 average of about 300 million bushels and last year's small crop of about 180 million bushels.

No official estimates are available, but trade sources place the planted acreage at about 7 million acres, the smallest acreage on record. Acreage of that size contrasts with the record planting of 18.8 million acres and the 1935-39 average of 15.9 million acres. Abandonment is expected to be heavy, unofficial sources predicting 30 to 50 percent.

If the outturn is as small as now predicted, the supply available at the beginning of the crop year, April 1, may fall short of normal domestic requirements of about 120 million bushels. In view of the bad pastures conditions, however, the requirements for the coming year are expected to be somewhat above normal, and present indications point to a serious shortage of corn for domestic use.

With the unfavorable developments in the corn situation, the Government decided in December to suspend sales in order to assure a carry-over into the new crop year, and only small sales are expected to be made in the next few months. Exports during 1950 will be even less than the small exports of 42.5 million bushels during the year 1949 and may not exceed 30 million bushels, depending upon the extent to which present export commitments are met. The 1949 exports of 42.5 million bushels compares with 98 million in 1948, and the normal prewar level of about 245 million bushels. The decline in exports in 1949 was attributed to the comparatively small harvest and reduced shipments to the United Kingdom.

Facing the shortage with their present feed reserves being depleted, livestock producers are expected to make some shift to oats and barley. Under those circumstances it seems probable that exceptionally large quantities of those grains will be needed as supplementary feed. The recent harvest of oats and barley was unofficially estimated at the same level as the 1948-49 crop. Larger requirements for feed within the country, however, would reduce the export possibilities substantially. The rye harvest now appears to have been less than last year's outturn and would be only sufficient for the country's requirements. Substantial carry-over stocks of rye, however, would offer possibilities for exports.

Domestic disappearance of corn in 1949 was exceptionally large, principally as a result of excessive shrinkage and loss of heavily damaged old corn and increased feeding. The heavier feed rate was due largely to the low price made to feeders for the low-grade corn of old crops carried over. This corn was made available at the equivalent of about 60 cents per bushel. In addition to a subsequent increase in feeding of hogs and poultry, drought conditions in some areas made necessary some supplemental feeding of grain to cattle. Losses from deteriorated old-crop grain were placed at about 20 million bushels. Consumption in 1950 will probably be determined by availability and will undoubtedly be somewhat less than in the present season, because of the small supplies and higher prices.

Buyers for local consumption have recently paid producers up to \$1.89 per bushel for corn, contrasting with the Government's official price of \$1.21 per bushel to producers.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

CANADIAN EGG EXPORTS TO DROP IN 1950 1/

Exports of eggs from Canada in 1950 will be much lower than in recent years, notwithstanding a sudden spurt in shipments into the United States in January, according to reports from the American Embassy in Ottawa. Shipments to the United States jumped sharply in late December 1949 and increased to a peak exceeding 300,000 dozen weekly by the middle of January. This movement is attributed to a heavy seasonal production in Canada and to the announcement in mid-December that the United Kingdom-Canadian egg contract was not to be renewed in 1950. A resultant sharp break in Canadian prices pulled the level there below that in the United States and encouraged shipments across the border.

Canadian egg prices quickly reversed their downward trend and immediately rose from 5 to 7 cents per dozen following the announcement on January 26, 1950 by the Canadian Government of a storage program for eggs. Under the plan the Canadian Agricultural Price Support Board is committed to buy, at the termination of the storage period late in 1950, all eggs then unsold which had been stored according to Board specifications during the period January-to-early-June of the year. The Board would purchase any unsold eggs for 38 cents

1/ A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

per dozen, Grade A Large plus a stipulated allowance to cover costs. It is estimated that the Canadian government would pay about 4 cents a dozen storage costs.

Canadian egg production has declined continuously since the peak output in 1947 and production in 1950 will show a further drop. Net production in 1947 was 407,376,000 dozens and preliminary estimates place the 1950 output at 315,000,000 dozens, a drop of 23 percent.

There were 8 percent fewer layers in Canadian flocks in December 1949 and greater than seasonal culling is believed to have occurred following the sharp break in prices in late December.

Although the complete withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Canadian market will result in some eggs moving to other destinations, including the United States, the quantity will be small in relation to total exports from Canada in recent years. Net exports from Canada in 1950 are not expected to exceed 8 million dozens. This is indicated by the following supply and distribution table:

Canadian Egg Supply and Distribution,
1948, 1949 and 1950

Item	: 1948	: 1949	: 1950 3/
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: dozens	: dozens	: dozens
Stocks, January 1	: 12,660	: 8,370	: 4,410
Production, January-December	: 388,579	: 330,374	: 315,000
Imports - Est. 1/	: 28	: 2/ 223	: 23
Total supply	: 401,267	: 338,967	: 319,433
	: :	: :	: :
Exports 1/	: 81,230	: 42,674	: 8,000
Stocks, December 31 3/	: 8,370	: 4,410	: 11,000
Used for hatching, Jan.-Dec.	: 10,612	: 10,332	: 10,000
	: :	: :	: :
Domestic consumption	: 301,055	: 281,551	: 290,433

1/ Dried eggs and frozen eggs converted to fresh by use of following conversion factors:

1 pound dried = 2.926 dozen fresh

1 pound frozen = .779 dozen fresh

2/ Largely dried eggs shipped from U. S. in November and December.

3/ Estimated preliminary figures from official sources.

CATTLE IMPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM CANADA DECLINED IN 1949

Cattle imports to the United States from Canada in 1949, according to official United States trade data, were about 6 percent below the number imported in 1948. These numbers, however, were well above those of the pre-war years. The largest numbers previously imported from Canada occurred in 1937 and 1939, when 306,688 and 283,983 head, respectively, were admitted.

In 1937 and 1939, there also were imported from Mexico 199,460 and 478,832 head of cattle. This placed the live cattle imports from Canada and Mexico at 506,128 head in 1937 and 762,815 head in 1939. However, at the present time, Canada is our only source of cattle imports and may continue to be for some time to come. The Mexican border has been closed to cattle imports from that country, since the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in December 1946.

Canadian cattle imports in 1949, however, differed somewhat in type from those of the previous year. The 1948 imports were made up of a larger proportion of older and heavier cattle, that is, of the dairy, breeding and heavier slaughter type of animal. Many of these animals apparently had been held back pending the removal of the Canadian embargo on exports to the United States in August 1948. In 1949, those types decreased, while calves and feeder-type cattle made up the larger proportion of the cattle imported. Calves and cattle in the 200-699 weight group (probably feeders) showed increases of 75 and 31 percent, respectively, over those of 1948. Breeding stock dropped 50 percent, dairy animals fell off 42 percent and other cattle of 700 pounds and over declined by 9 percent.

UNITED STATES: Imports of live cattle from Canada, free and dutiable, calendar years 1936-39, preliminary 1948 and 1949.

	D U T I A B L E										
	700 pounds and over			Up to 700 pounds			Total	Pure-	Total		
Year				Under	200-699:		duti-	bred	cattle		
	Dairy	Other	Total	200 lbs.	lbs.	Total	able	(free)			
				1/	2/		cattle				
	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Head</u>	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1936	: 6,686:	136,533:	143,219:	55,695	: 35,149:	90,844:	234,063:	10,346:	244,409		
1937	: 6,724:	157,467:	164,191:	80,792	: 50,355:	131,147:	295,338:	11,350:	306,688		
1938	: 7,442:	75,529:	82,971:	45,645	: 9,147:	54,792:	137,763:	9,080:	146,843		
1939	: 8,570:	172,753:	181,323:	81,832	: 11,229:	93,061:	274,384:	9,599:	283,983		
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1948	: 84,275:	214,622:	298,897:	23,725	: 96,335:	120,060:	418,957:	42,947:	461,904		
1949	: 49,064:	194,916:	243,980:	41,535	: 126,614:	168,149:	412,129:	21,396:	433,525		

1/ Under 175 pounds for years 1936-1938. 2/ 175 to 699 pounds for years 1936-1938.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN URUGUAY
STILL CONTINUE

Drought conditions, according to recent reports, still continue throughout Uruguay. The rainfall since July 1949 has been very light and entirely inadequate. With cattle and sheep numbers around 8 and 25 million head, respectively, the highest in years, it is generally indicated that the ranges are now overstocked. Although cattle have not died for lack of food and water, producers have petitioned the Government for permits to drive their herds to Brazil where grazing is reported to be available. This situation poses a considerable problem in view of the smuggling of steers which formerly occurred in the area adjacent to Brazil. The Government's measures for controlling the recurrence of previous practice are not known.

J. O. INCREASES
WOOL OFFERINGS

The United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals, Ltd., announced on January 27 an increase of 80,000 bales in its offerings from Joint Organization stocks in Australia during the first half of 1950. The addition will be offered during February and March at Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide.

FATS AND OILS

INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS
DECREASE IN JANUARY

Indonesia exported 25,922 long tons of copra during January 1950, 22 percent less than the January 1949 shipments and 3 percent less than those of December 1949. Almost 77 percent of the total was consigned to The Netherlands and the remainder to Bizonal Germany and Switzerland. Total 1949 exports have been revised downward to 303,413 tons.

January deliveries to oil factories amounted to 11,111 tons. February buying is forecast at 29,500 tons and exports at 17,700.

Buying prices in East Indonesia increased February 4 to 64 gulden per 100 kilograms (\$171 per long ton) for sundried, 62 (\$166) for mixed, and 57 (\$152) for inferior grade. Prior quotations had been: 45 gulden (\$120), 44 (\$118), and 37 (\$99). The new prices are guaranteed through March 31.

Recorded production during 1950 is expected to equal that of 1949, but exports may drop below 300,000 tons because of an increase in domestic consumption. New oil factories are ready to operate in Celebes and the factories in Java will probably need more copra to meet the demand for oil in areas formerly isolated by military or political action.

INDONESIA: Copra exports, January 1950 with comparisons
(Long tons)

Country	Copra distribution					
	Average:	1948	1949 1/	January		1950 1/
	1935-39:			1949 1/	1950 1/	
Canada.....	-	8,320:	3,651:	-	-	-
Mexico.....	12,614:	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	3,909:	5,734:	13,101:	-	-	-
Belgium.....	8,053:	8,018:	4,000:	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	4,896:	2,000:	2,399:	-	-	-
Denmark.....	72,375:	4,120:	5,000:	-	-	-
France.....	12,748:	5,937:	-	-	-	-
Bizonal Germany.....	64,674:	19,578:	12,842:	-	5,000	-
Italy.....	23,103:	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	133,841:	159,440:	179,872:	30,222	19,922	-
Norway.....	31,810:	3,000:	3,000:	-	-	-
Poland.....	1,422:	2,500:	1,500:	-	-	-
Sweden.....	6,886:	11,670:	10,499:	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	17:	6,500:	1,500:	-	1,000	-
United Kingdom.....	412:	-	40,922:	-	-	-
Japan.....	6,180:	-	7,000:	3,000	-	-
Singapore.....	107,285:	-	15,627:	-	-	-
Union of South Africa..	-	1,600:	2,500:	-	-	-
Others.....	17,160:	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	507,385:	2/238,417	3/4/303,413:	33,222	25,922	-

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include unrecorded shipments to Singapore.
3/ As of June, total includes shipments to Singapore. 4/ Revised.

Copra Board, Jakarta.

INDIA'S PEANUT CROP
ABOVE AVERAGE

India's 1949 peanut crop is now unofficially estimated at 4,000,000 short tons of peanuts in the shell according to a report from Madras. Although this is about 200,000 tons less than earlier indications, it is still 16 percent greater than the 1948 production and 21 percent above the 1935-39 average. Drought conditions in some areas of Madras Province were reported to have reduced the acreage so that India's total peanut area is now placed at 10,200,000 acres against the earlier estimate of 11,000,000. Damage from plant disease was stated to be negligible, and weather conditions were reported to be generally satisfactory in all the growing areas.

Domestic utilization of peanuts in India, including consumption by the vegetable products manufacturing industry and quantities retained for seed, has been estimated at 3,600,000 tons of nuts in the shell (2,520,000 tons in terms of kernels). From the 1949 crop a surplus of possibly 400,000 tons (280,000 tons of kernels) is reported available. However, on February 1, 1950, the Government of India announced a temporary suspension of peanut exports to all foreign destinations. Bombay shippers believe that the embargo will be in force throughout February, and that exports will be resumed as of March 1. This order is principally designed to arrest the rising trend of domestic prices of peanuts and other oilseeds.

The Government of India has declared its policy of promoting the export of oils in preference to oilseeds and reports indicate that under existing conditions it is probable that with the commencement of the next official year on April 1, 1950, India's position as an exporter of peanuts will greatly diminish, if not vanish altogether. Present prices are unattractive to foreign buyers, and with internal consumption needs taking up available surpluses there is little chance of the prices becoming sufficiently low to be of interest to exporters.

Prices are reported to have increased to such an extent that the vegetable product manufacturing industries in India, the principal consumer of peanut oil, are faced with a crisis and unless prices drop to a reasonable level, these industries may have to close down. During the two months prior to mid-January, prices advanced rapidly despite the large crop estimate and good arrivals into the marketing centers from growing areas in the interior. Peanuts, Bold, which could be obtained at Rs. 33/4 per 112 pounds (\$125 per short ton) early in November for delivery in January 1950, were quoted at Rs. 38/4 (\$143) during the first week of January. Peanut oil, obtainable for January delivery at around Rs. 19/10 per 28 pounds (\$294) early in November, was quoted at Rs. 20/15 (\$314) at the beginning of the year. In January 1948 peanuts, Bold, stood at Rs. 34/- per 112 pounds (\$182) and peanut oil at Rs. 19/10 per 28 pounds (\$421). (Prior to devaluation, September 18, 1949, one rupee was equal to \$.30 U.S. currency; since devaluation one rupee has equaled \$.21 U.S. currency.)

The outlook for peanut production in India is governed largely by the speed with which the Indian Oilseed Committee executes its earlier recommendation of increasing the acreage and production of oilseeds. Any extension of oilseed acreage must necessarily be at the expense of other foods because India's difficult economic position does not permit opening up additional lands for the purpose of increasing oilseed acreage.

It is generally believed that the increasing demand for domestic consumption will absorb any small increase in production with the result that the prospects of India again becoming a major exporter of oilseeds are greatly minimized. In order, however, to maintain its position as an exporter of peanut oil, unofficial sources believe that provided an attractive price is received from importing countries (which is highly improbable in view of competition in the world oil market from lower priced oils) India may export a maximum of 112,000 tons of peanut oil.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the
U. S. gulf port average

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
<u>Alexandria</u>		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good.....	2-16	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	73.17	42.41
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	69.67	40.39
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	81.55	47.27
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	74.55	43.21
<u>Bombay</u>		Candy			
Jarila, Fine.....	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 620.00	16.50
Broach Vijay, Fine.....	"	"	"	1/ 690.00	18.37
<u>Karachi</u>		Maund			
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine.....	2-15	82.28 lbs.	"	72.00	26.40
289F Sind, S.G., Fine.....	"	"	"	73.50	26.95
289 Punjab, S.G., Fine.....	"	"	"	74.00	27.13
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		Metric ton			
Type B.....	2-16	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	1/ 4000.00	37.55
<u>Lima</u>		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5.....	2-15	101.4 lbs.	Sol		(not quoted)
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"		(not quoted)
<u>Recife</u>		Arreba			
Mata, Type 4.....	2-16	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	185.00	30.44
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	"	"		(not available)
<u>Sao Paulo</u>					
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	"	"	182.00	29.94
<u>Torreón</u>		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	226.00	25.79
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>					
Orleans av Mid. 15/16"...	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	31.88

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U. S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Nominal - ceiling prices.

COTTON PRODUCTION INCREASING IN GREECE

Production of cotton in Greece is increasing and is now approaching the point where it can meet most of the domestic mill requirements. Raw cotton production has been estimated at 72,000 bales (480 pounds net) for the 1949-50 season, as compared to 54,000 bales in the 1948-49 season and the prewar average of 76,000 bales.

Domestic consumption of raw cotton in Greece has been reported near 85,000 in each of the past 3 seasons as compared to a prewar level of 100,000 bales per year. The Hellenic Cotton Board estimates consumption will be 95,000 bales during the 1949-50 season. However, during the first 4 months of the current season consumption has been running under the same period of last season and may not reach this figure.

The improved yields of all crops during the past year, better security and political conditions, and the urgent needs for clothing of guerilla-stricken refugees who are now returning to their villages, will increase the demand for cotton goods. This increased demand should stimulate activity in the local mills. However, due to low available stocks on August 1, 1949, and with imports not meeting requirements, several mills were forced to close down in August and September because of a shortage of raw cotton supplies.

The new crop started coming on the market in October and the outlook for supplies during the remainder of the current season is satisfactory. With a crop of 72,000 bales and an import program of 28,000 bales, supplies should be ample.

The existing satisfactory farm prices for raw cotton are expected to encourage further expansion of cotton production in Greece. Government policy is in favor of such expansion until local mill requirements can be met. The installation of 34 new cotton gins during 1949 and 1950 should contribute to this expansion and also bring about an improvement in the quality of domestic cotton. Of the 120 old existing cotton gins in Greece, it is estimated that not more than 10 are in good condition and can properly gin cotton.

Greece also has imported some new spinning equipment to replace equipment that has been destroyed.